

The Royal is the highest grade baking powder known. Actual tests show it goes one-third further than any other brand.



## OLD BOARD AGAIN.

THE NORFOLK ELECTORAL COMMISSION TEST FINALLY DECIDED.

## THE FIGHT IN THE COMMITTEE.

Delegate Kizer Wins Single-Handed.

The Sugar-Beet Bill—The Agricultural Bureau—The Bill for Tax for Confederate Soldiers.

The Elections committees of the two houses of the General Assembly met in joint session last night and decided that the present Electoral Board of Norfolk should be retained.

The committees met at 8:30 o'clock, Mr. Flood, chairman of the Senate Committee, presiding. The Norfolk contest was first taken up, and Senator Foster, of that city, addressed the committee, saying that he only desired to name one man for the board, and presented that of Mr. Arthur P. Jones. He said he had allowed his colleagues in the House to name two of the board, and he thought senatorial courtesy demanded that his nominee be appointed.

Delegate Charles G. Kizer, who said he represented the Democracy of Norfolk, presented the names of Messrs. Andrew Jackson Dalton, Jefferson Davis Hofheimer, and Napoleon Bonaparte Joyner. He read an official communication from the secretary of the City Committee of Norfolk, saying the present board had been endorsed at a recent meeting of the committee. He also read a personal letter from the chairman of the committee, endorsing the board, and also letters from a number of prominent Democrats asking that he use his efforts to secure the reappointment of the present board. Mr. Kizer stated that one of the members of the board lived in the First Ward of the city. Mr. Foster denied this, and Mr. Kizer produced an affidavit setting forth that Mr. Hofheimer resided in that ward.

## HAD SIGNED FOUR TIMES.

Mr. Kizer alluded to the fact that a petition had been sent to the committee asking for the appointment of Mr. Jones, very numerous signed, but he said that analysis of the petition showed that many were not residents of the city, one man had signed four times.

"Who is that?" asked Mr. Foster. "Mr. Kizer gave the name."

"But who is he?" persisted Mr. Foster. "He's your man, not mine," said Mr. Kizer. "The Lord don't know more about him than I do, he is the worst lost man I know."

The reply threw the committee and the spectators into such laughter that it was some time before they could resume.

He went on by saying one man who had signed the petition had been dead seven years, and the committee was again thrown into confusion by laughter.

## FOR THE PRESENT BOARD.

Mr. John W. Whitehead, secretary of the Congressional Committee of the Second District, made a very earnest speech for the present board, and it was quite an effective one. He dwelt upon the necessity of maintaining the party organization in Norfolk, and said that if the present board were turned down, organization would be very seriously endangered. He said no one could accuse him of being animated by personal feeling against Mr. Foster, since he had withdrawn from the race for the nomination for the State Senate in order to let Mr. Foster make the fight for the seat he now holds.

Hon. Merritt T. Cooke, the Delegate from Norfolk, would not endorse anyone except Mr. Jones. Mr. Cooke said he was confident that the Norfolk Club, of Norfolk, was the most powerful organization in the city, and it demanded that Mr. Jones be appointed.

Mr. Foster followed Mr. Cooke in a short speech, reiterating reasons for the appointment of Mr. Jones.

## COUNTY BOARDS.

The committee next took up the county of Lancaster, and Thurgate Wellford nominated two of the present board—Messrs. W. McD. Lee and Dr. F. W. Laws, and ex-Delegate Hathaway nominated Dr. H. H. Camps. These were afterwards agreed upon by the committee. For Richmond county, Mr. Wellford nominated Messrs. W. Y. Morgan, George T. Johnson, and John C. Lewis. The first two are new men, the third is an old official.

The committee, in executive session, by a practically unanimous vote, decided that the present board in Norfolk should be retained.

The committee will consider the contest between the Watermelon and anti-Watermelon factions, in Washington county, at 9:30 this morning.

## LABOR COMMITTEE ON GENERAL LAWS.

The Senate Committee on General Laws met last night for the purpose of considering the Kizer bill, establishing a labor bureau, which had been postponed from yesterday morning's session, but decided that it should be considered to-day. Delegations from Norfolk, Roanoke, and this city were present to speak for the bill.

## THE SUGAR-BEET BILL.

The amendments which the House Committee on Asylum and Prisons placed on the Senate bill, incorporating the Virginia Sugar Refining Company, are as follows:

"Be it further enacted, that the Superintendent of the Penitentiary, by and with the consent of the Governor of the Commonwealth, shall have authority, as soon as satisfactory evidence has been obtained of said convicts, to transfer them to the State Prison, and the bonds hereinafter provided for duly executed to hire not less than 100 nor more than 400 (at any one time) able-bodied men and boys convicts, not otherwise employed to the said company for a period not exceeding three years, with transportation for a period not exceeding five years."

The second amendment simply provides that if the company fall, within two years from the passage of the act, to go into operation, the factory for the manufacture of beet-sugar, it shall be the duty of the Governor to cancel the contract for the hiring of convicts.

Mr. Saunders said yesterday that the bill with these amendments would be satisfactory to the representatives of the House Committee on Asylum and Prisons yesterday reported unfavorably the Senate bill providing for the enlargement of the penitentiary.

## JAILERS' FEES BILL.

The Senate Committee on Courts yesterday

reported a substitute for the House bill regulating the fees of jailers. This bill makes no change in the fees for the keeping of twenty-five prisoners. For each prisoner in excess of twenty-five and not exceeding fifty, 25 cents each; for each prisoner exceeding fifty and not exceeding one hundred, 20 cents each, and for all prisoners exceeding one hundred, 15 cents each.

## EXAMINATION OF RECORDS.

The Senate Committee of Finance yesterday reported a substitute for the Willard bill in relation to the examination of records. It provides that the examiners of boards shall, in addition to the other duties now prescribed by law for the assessment of assets in the hands of fiduciaries, that there shall be imposed upon them the assessment of tugboats, barges, and water craft; that the books of the various cities of the State shall, at the request of the examiners, furnish statements showing the amounts to the credit of the courts in those banks. The bill also reduces the commissions of the several examiners, and provides for the return of all amounts paid on property afterwards found to be erroneously assessed for taxes.

## WANT THE BOARD RETAINED.

The Board of Agriculture, through a committee, composed of Colonel A. S. Buford and Messrs. E. H. Jones, J. J. McMath, members of that body, has submitted a paper to the House Committee on Agriculture and Mining, setting forth reasons why the department should not be abolished. They suggest, in the following recommendations, that the State Board of Agriculture, which has been made not only self-supporting, but will be the means of turning thousands of dollars into the State Treasury. This portion of their paper reads:

"Give the Board of Agriculture authority to collect a tax of 10 cents per ton on all fertilizers sold and we will not ask any appropriation, but will enlarge the work of the Agricultural Department and turn some thousands of dollars into the Treasury annually, giving to farmers reliable standard fertilizers, and, we believe, at no increase of cost. We cannot believe that this committee, after a careful consideration of this subject, will report the pending bill favorably. We are convinced that you will say to the farmers of Virginia:

"You shall have a department representing your interests, maintained at the capital of your State, commensurate with the dignity and importance of the agricultural progress of the day and the vital interest to our farmers which are involved."

During the past ten years there has been appropriated to the department, \$100,000, and in that time it has paid into the Treasury \$75,000, which makes the total cost of the department for that period only \$25,000.

The Senate has refused to abolish the bureau, but struck out the \$100,000 in the appropriation bill for its maintenance, and adopted a bill requiring it to be supported by the farmers, who are the only ones who will benefit by its work. A bill of which Mr. Withers is the author, is now pending in the House which provides for abolishing the department and transferring the duties of the commissioner to the Polytechnic Institute. The friends of the present board are certain it will not pass, and that the board will be retained in Richmond.

PENSIONS FOR CONFEDERATES.

Mr. Letcher's bill, requiring the submission to popular vote of the question of imposing a special tax not exceeding 5 per cent, for the purpose of creating a fund with which to pension disabled Confederate soldiers, was ordered to its engrossment in the Senate yesterday, and will, it is believed, pass both houses. Mr. Letcher says he does not know how the people will vote upon the bill, but if they are as friendly to it as he has been led to believe by their expressions on the subject, it will prevail.

Mr. Letcher's resolution, memorializing Congress to erect the monument to Commodore Matthew P. Maury, proposed by a bill introduced in the United States Senate by Senator Chandler, was the Rip-Rap, in Hampton Roads, opposite Fort Monroe, has passed both houses. The Virginia congressmen and senators are urged to use every effort to secure the monument to this site, overlooking the city of Norfolk, which Commodore Maury described as the finest in the world, and the "King's Chamber of the Ocean."

Delegate Harry Owen entertained Colonel John Bell Bigger and his wife at an elegant dinner at Roger's last night.

Pretty Home Wedding.

CREWE, VA., February 23.—(Special).—A beautiful home wedding took place this morning at 10 o'clock at "Wild Wood," the country home of Colonel H. H. Dyson. The contracting parties were Mr. and Mrs. L. McDermann, of Burkeville, and Miss Mamie Dyson. The marriage ceremony was performed by Rev. Theodore Pryor Epps, of Blackstone, in a most solemn and impressive manner.

The bride, an attractive brunette, handsomely attired in a beautiful and becoming travelling suite, entered the parlor leaning upon the arm of her father, while the groom was attended by his man, Mr. W. S. Downs, of Crewe. The ceremony was witnessed by a number of relatives and friends of the couple. The young couple took the train for here for Washington, and other northern cities to spend their honeymoon. On their return they will make Burkeville their home.

Miss Willard's Remains in State.

CHICAGO, February 23.—The remains of Miss Frances E. Willard, late president of the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union, lay in state at Willard Hall, in the Women's Temple, from noon till 5 o'clock this evening. Thousands of people viewed the remains during that time. At 5:30 the casket was escorted to "Rest Cottage," Evanston. Miss Willard's home. Students from the Northwestern University acted as a guard of honor, and as pall-bearers.

To-morrow morning at 9 o'clock private services will be held at "Rest Cottage." The body will be taken to the First Methodist Episcopal church of Evanston, where the last tribute will be paid to the dead temperance leader. The interment will take place at Rosehill Cemetery.

Mrs. Whitney's Condition Critical.

AIKIN, S. C., February 23.—The condition of Mrs. William C. Whitney is serious. Evidence of paralysis has been in New York at 7 o'clock this evening, and announced that Mrs. Whitney's condition is critical.

IS IT CURABLE?

A Question Often Asked by Those Afflicted With Piles.

Is a strained joint curable? Is local inflammation curable? Of course, if properly treated. So is piles.

People often become afflicted with piles and ask some old "chronic" who has always persisted in the wrong treatment and naturally he discourages them by telling them that their case is hopeless.

They in turn discourage others, and thus a disease that can in every case be cured by careful and skillful handling is allowed to sap the energy of thousands who might free themselves of the trouble in a few days.

Pyramid Pile Cure will cure the most aggravated hemorrhoids in an astonishingly short time. It relieves the congested parts, reduces the tumors instantly, no matter how large, allays the inflammation, and stops the itching or itching at once.

Thousands who had resorted to expensive surgical operations have been cured by the Pyramid Pile Cure in a number of instances persons who had spent months in a hospital under a pile specialist.

It is a remedy that none need fear to apply even to the most aggravated, swollen, and inflamed hemorrhoidal tumors. If you are afflicted with this stubborn disease you can master it, and master it quickly.

This remedy is no longer an experiment, but a medical certainty. It is manufactured by the Pyramid Drug Company, of Marshall, Mich.

Druggists sell it at 50 cents per box. It is becoming the most popular pile cure this country has ever known, and druggists everywhere are ordering it for their customers.

## THE TOWER

Corner Second and Broad,  
Julius Sytle & Son.

## SPECIAL FOR TO-DAY.

50 dozen Gentlemen's Pure  
Linen Bosom Shirts, real value  
75c., now 50c.

5,000 yards French Satine,  
real value 25c., now 10c.

Crepe Cloths, all colors, real  
value 12½c., now 10c.

Percalines, 1 yard wide, real  
value 12½c., now 6½c.

Unbleached Cotton, real  
value 5c., now 2½c.

Calicoes, light and dark, real  
value 5c., now 1½c.

Silk-Finish Henrietta, in  
Black, real value 80c., now 55c.

Poplins, in Black and Cadet  
Blue, real value \$1.25, now 85c.

All colors in Percalines, real  
value 12½c., now 10c.

Hair Cloth (genuine), real  
value 50c., now 39c.

## JULIUS SYTLE & SON,

Corner Second and Broad.

(Je 24)

## SOME EXCITEMENT.

(CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.)

relations with Spain regarding Cuba, that will lead to war. I am firmly of the opinion that the explosion of the Maine was due to an accident, and I think that the naval court of inquiry will reach the same conclusion.

The Evening Star has received the following from its staff correspondent in Cuba:

PEPPER-Y STUFF.

"Havana, February 23, via Key West, Fla.—Inquiry into the Maine disaster progresses along definite lines. The results so far may be summed up in the statement that the probabilities that it was an accident seem to decrease with the progress of the investigation. The most intense anxiety is shown by the Spanish officials here, who are in constant communication with Madrid. They realize that the relations with the United States were never so much in danger of rupture as now. This is the general feeling.

"The commercial classes here are hopeful of American intervention on peaceful lines, but what they base their hopes on is unknown."

"The insurgents continue to win minor military successes. The autonomists are restless, and some of the leaders seem on the point of breaking away from the government. Army officers continue to show an anti-American sentiment. They are apparently the only class that does not look for an early crisis.

(Signed) "PEPPER."

## THE COURT OF INQUIRY.

It Proposes to Examine Every Survivor of the Maine.

HABANA, February 23.—The United States court of inquiry into the loss of the Maine met this morning at 10 o'clock and examined Dr. Henberger, Paymaster Ray, and Chief-Engineer Howell, of the battleship. There was a recess at noon, and it lasted until 1:30 P. M. Several witnesses, whose names are not now obtainable, were examined during the afternoon.

Another visit was made to the wreck by Captain Sampson, president of the court.

The Captain says he has no idea of the length of time that the court will remain in session here. It all depends upon the testimony and the numerous features requiring investigation.

Captain Sampson added that, sooner or later, every survivor of the Maine will be examined by the court, which seems to imply that sessions for that purpose will be held at Key West.

Although this information is meagre, it is absolutely all Captain Sampson will give to the press.

The correspondent of the Associated Press sent him by appointment twice daily, but there is a right to the right of the facts in the case have developed through the testimony presented.

The Right Arm, of the Merritt & Chapman Derrick and Wrecking Company, of New York, took 20 yards from the poop of the Maine. The wrecking tug looks powerful enough to move a mountain, yet it is reported that she is not supplied, owing to her hurried departure for this port, with all the apparatus she needs for the work which is before her. Captain McGee, the commander of the Right Arm, has reported to Captain Sigbee, as ordered by the Navy Department, and will act under Captain Sigbee's orders, which are not yet formulated, or at least, are not made known.

A strong wind to-day made the harbor rough, and added to the difficulties of the divers, as the electric lights are worked from a battery on board the light-house tender Mangrove, 200 yards distant.

## TUG RIGHT ARM AT HABANA.

Maine Wounded Doing Well—Slowness of Divers Explained.

HABANA, February 23.—The tug Right Arm, belonging to the Merritt-Chapman Wrecking Company, with additional divers and apparatus, arrived here this morning.

The wounded are doing well.

The Oliveite may take two bodies to the United States this afternoon. The identity of the corpses is not known at present.

It is reported that five bodies, probably of firemen, were found under the hatch leading to the foremast today.

The weather is much cooler, the wind is higher, and a norther is threatened. Ash-Wednesday is passing very quietly. The churches were crowded with people to-day, and the ashes of forty Jesuit fathers, which had been collected here by the monks of the monastery of Columbus. Thousands of the best people were present at the ceremony.

Those engaged in examining the wreck of the battleship Maine hope to-day to settle the question definitely as to whether the 10-inch magazine on the starboard side forward blew up. It is suggested that the public should bear in mind that a warship is not easy to get about in, even when afloat, and the difficulties are, therefore, much greater when such a ship is wrecked, and under water. This accounts for the slowness of the results of the divers' work.

## RED CROSS RELIEF.

Miss Clara Barton, president of the Red Cross Society in the United States, is actively engaged in the relief work, and system now prevails where lack of it was formerly noted.

The survivors here of the Maine received their first mail advices from home since the warship was destroyed.

A large quantity of clothing has been taken from the wreck, and after it had been disinfected it was given to the red-crossed.

The bodies of the missing officers—Lieutenant Jenkins and Assistant-Engineer Merritt—have not been recovered. The divers reached the former's room, but it was found that his body was not there. The divers have been given no trouble, but the vultures have left scarcely anything but the skeletons of

three men who were entangled in debris very near the surface of the water. The bodies were not noticed by any one until the birds had come and their work was done. From the hand of one Captain Chadwick removed the deeply-chased gold ring for purposes of identification.

Chadwick says that the total number of missing is eighty-five or eighty-six, and that five have died in the hospital, of the missing many, doubtless, were blown to atoms, no portions of their bodies being recoverable, and there is much doubt that any considerable number of those who remain are now being removed will be identified.

## DEATH FROM BOMB EXPLOSION.

Senor Jose Poo, the lawyer who was wounded on Sunday by the explosion of a bomb at the Irija Theatre, while a masquerade ball was in progress, died yesterday. The others who were wounded the same time as Senor Poo are progressing favorably.

General Serrano Altamira, Governor of Fort Cabanas, died yesterday, and was buried to-day.

Brigadier-General Masso, of the insurance army, had a conference with Captain-General Blanco to-day.

## THE UNDERWRITER STARTS.

BOSTON, February 23.—The crew of the Underwriter worked hard all day in getting aboard stores, and late this evening the tug left for New York. She will leave New York Friday afternoon, and it is said she will reach Habana about next Wednesday. Her crew will consist of seventeen men.

## SITUATION AT HABANA.

Conviction Growing That Magazine Did Not Blow Up.

HABANA, via KEY WEST, FLA., February 23.—The situation, which may be changed at any moment by fresh discoveries, may be summed up, when this dispatch is sent this evening, substantially as follows:

The divers having discovered cases of brown hexagonal powder for the 10-inch gun, unexploded, and believing also that others unexploded will be found in the 10-inch magazine on the starboard side forward, the conviction grows that this magazine did not blow up. If that is so, and may have that on the first that it is, the conviction is forced that the explosion which wrecked the Maine came from outside the port bow.

As already wired, the main portion of the green, black and white magazine, from below, was blown to starboard. The highest American officials here are confident that General Blanco and the other high Spanish officials had no connection, direct or indirect, with the conception or execution of a plot to blow up the Maine, if such a plot existed, but they believe the junior Spanish officers, who from the nature of things are more conversant with modern explosives than their elders and superiors, were at the bottom of the disaster. If there were any outside agency, it is pointed out that it would not be impossible to plant a mine of wet and dry gun cotton near where a foreign war-vessel was directed to anchor, such a mine communicating with an electric cable to the shore. It is regarded as an interesting point that the Maine, for the first time during her stay in the harbor, lay at the particular spot where she was at the time of the catastrophe, and it is said, though not officially verified, that the Maine was the first foreign war-vessel moored to this particular buoy since the troubles in Cuba grew acute.

All stories as to the lax discipline on the Maine are without a shadow of truth. On the contrary, Captain Sigbee was complained of by some for the rigidity of his rules and the strictness with which he enforced them. Moreover, the Maine has been in commission for years, and never had a serious accident until she anchored in this harbor.

## IN CASE OF WAR.

In reply to a question put by this correspondent to a high American official, as to what the outcome would be, if it were proved that the disaster was due to an outside agency, the official in question said: "If the American people could not restrain I mean from war. Still, I doubt whether it would be necessary to fire a shot. Admiral Sigsbee could anchor the Iowa, the Indiana, the Massachusetts, and the New York outside Habana harbor, to prevent the ingress of the food supplies, without which the city could not exist a fortnight. Cuba is a waste of ashes and desolation. Even the hotels and cafes live from hand-to-mouth, on supplies brought from the United States."

"If Admiral Sigsbee demanded the surrender of Habana, giving twenty-four hours for the removal of the women and children, surrender would follow. The forts are old structures, and could be demolished by 6-pounder. Such new guns as have been mounted are short of ammunition, and have never been tried. If General Blanco should decline to surrender the Spanish merchants here, who represent 80 per cent. of the property, and 25 per cent. of the taxes of the island, would compel him to accede to Admiral Sigsbee's terms."

"As for the volunteers, the men are for the most part the employees of these merchants, and the volunteers, of course, are largely of the kind that join the party. It is well to look these things for the face. At the same time it is well for the Americans to restrain themselves until there is some proof of an outside agency for the explosion. We can afford to wait a little longer, and the longer we wait so long. We could not wait after it had once been proven that the Maine disaster was the result of a dastardly plot."

Spanish officials from the Old Country look to the unaccountable belief that their arms would overcome us in a few weeks, but the Cuban merchants have no such delusion, and they would control the situation. Hence, I believe that no shot from a big American gun would be necessary."

## THE COURT IS COOL.

These sentiments fairly represent those of the best informed Americans here. Any moment, however, may chronicle discoveries at the wreck that would change all this. A member of the court of inquiry who conversed with this correspondent today strongly deprecated any premature expression or evidence of sentiment on the part of the people of the United States, until it was proved that the disaster resulted from other cause than that of the negligence, or the violation of the court of inquiry, cool, experienced, and judicial, will not lose their heads.

One thing seems—if the Maine was blown up by an outside agency, the agent was a mine, and not a torpedo, as no torpedo could have produced such tremendous results.

The explosion continues the main topic of the day, and especially the Americans in all circles, but especially the Americans. It is useless to say that this is obvious in an outside agency. This is obvious in even a cursory examination, that the disaster could not have originated from within. It is pointed out that the magazine was blown to starboard, and with brown hexagonal powder in proper cases, and would be slow to ignite, while the high explosives were aft.

It is generally conceded that neither the boilers, the electric-wires, nor spontaneous combustion could, from the very construction of the ship, be responsible for the wreck. The ship was sunk several feet already in the soft mud, and will probably continue to settle.

## MINES IN HABANA HARBOR.

An American officer of rank sufficient to entitle him to the command of a ship is authority for the statement that a Spanish mine had been discovered in the Washington State Department a map of Habana harbor, showing submarine mines. The Spanish residents deny this statement, and say that the mines exist only in imagination. The

Spanish officials from the Old Country look to the unaccountable belief that their arms would overcome us in a few weeks, but the Cuban merchants have no such delusion, and they would control the situation. Hence, I believe that no shot from a big American gun would be necessary."

## THE COURT IS COOL.

These sentiments fairly represent those of the best informed Americans here. Any moment, however, may chronicle discoveries at the wreck that would change all this. A member of the court of inquiry who conversed with this correspondent today strongly deprecated any premature expression or evidence of sentiment on the part of the people of the United States, until it was proved that the disaster resulted from other cause than that of the negligence, or the violation of the court of inquiry, cool, experienced, and judicial, will not lose their heads.

One thing seems—if the Maine was blown up by an outside agency, the agent was a mine, and not a torpedo, as no torpedo could have produced such tremendous results.

The explosion continues the main topic of the day, and especially the Americans in all circles, but especially the Americans. It is useless to say that this is obvious in an outside agency. This is obvious in even a cursory examination, that the disaster could not have originated from within. It is pointed out that the magazine was blown to starboard, and with brown hexagonal powder in proper cases, and would be slow to ignite, while the high explosives were aft.

It is generally conceded that neither the boilers, the electric-wires, nor spontaneous combustion could, from the very construction of the ship, be responsible for the wreck. The ship was sunk several feet already in the soft mud, and will probably continue to settle.

## MINES IN HABANA HARBOR.

An American officer of rank sufficient to entitle him to the command of a ship is authority for the statement that a Spanish mine had been discovered in the Washington State Department a map of Habana harbor, showing submarine mines. The Spanish residents deny this statement, and say that the mines exist only in imagination. The

Spanish officials from the Old Country look to the unaccountable belief that their arms would overcome us in a few weeks, but the Cuban merchants have no such delusion, and they would control the situation. Hence, I believe that no shot from a big American gun would be necessary."

## THE COURT IS COOL.

These sentiments fairly represent those of the best informed Americans here. Any moment, however, may chronicle discoveries at the wreck that would change all this. A member of the court of inquiry who conversed with this correspondent today strongly deprecated any premature expression or evidence of sentiment on the part of the people of the United States, until it was proved that the disaster resulted from other cause than that of the negligence, or the violation of the court of inquiry, cool, experienced, and judicial, will not lose their heads.

One thing seems—if the Maine was blown up by an outside agency, the agent was a mine, and not a torpedo, as no torpedo could have produced such tremendous results.

The explosion continues the main topic of the day, and especially the Americans in all circles, but especially the Americans. It is useless to say that this is obvious in an outside agency. This is obvious in even a cursory examination, that the disaster could not have originated from within. It is pointed out that the magazine was blown to starboard, and with brown hexagonal powder in proper cases, and would be slow to ignite, while the high explosives were aft.

It is generally conceded that neither the boilers, the electric-wires, nor spontaneous combustion could, from the very construction of the ship, be responsible for the wreck. The ship was sunk several feet already in the soft mud, and will probably continue to settle.

## MINES IN HABANA HARBOR.

An American officer of rank sufficient to entitle him to the command of a ship is authority for the statement that a Spanish mine had been discovered in the Washington State Department a map of Habana harbor, showing submarine mines. The Spanish residents deny this statement, and say